

Remarks

Applicants request a reconsideration of the present patent application in view of the above amendment and following remarks. Claims 1 and 13 have been amended and claims 21-23 have been added. Claim 2 has been cancelled. Therefore, claims 1 and 3-23 are pending in the application.

Claim 1 has been amended to include the limitation from claim 2, which states that the national broadcast demodulator provides a time-slot interrupt indicator. Claim 13 has been amended to state that monitoring is for a time-slot interrupt. Applicants request that these amendments be entered.

Claims 1, 3-4, and 6-12 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,741,834 B1 to Godwin ("the Godwin reference") in view of the U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2002/0099882 A1 of Denda et al. ("the Denda reference"), and the U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2003/0054758A1 of Kawamata ("the Kawamata reference").

Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Amended independent claim 1 is directed to a receiver including first and second antennas and a system controller. The first antenna is for receiving a signal from a satellite, wherein the satellite signal contains information of national interest, and the second antenna receives a signal from a land-based transmitter wherein the land-based signal contains information of local interest. The receiver also includes a national broadcast demodulator and a local broadcast demodulator. The national broadcast demodulator is coupled to the first antenna and the system controller, wherein the national broadcast demodulator provides a time-slot interrupt indicator

to the system controller. The local broadcast demodulator is coupled to the second antenna and the system controller, wherein the local broadcast demodulator provides a second interrupt indicator to the system controller. The receiver further includes an information output select device, wherein upon receiving either the time-slot or second interrupt indicator at the system controller, the system controller switches the information output select device between the national broadcast information and the local broadcast information.

In the present Office Action, relative to original claim 1, the Examiner recognized that the references of record, specifically the Godwin reference, does not teach or suggest "(a) national broadcast demodulator that provides a first interrupt indicator to the system controller". See *Office Action mailed November 15, 2006* ("Office Action"), pg. 3. In order to teach this particular feature, the Examiner combined the Kawamata reference with the Godwin reference. See *Office Action*, pgs. 3-4. Claim 1 has now been amended to state that the interrupt indicator provided to the controller by the national broadcast demodulator is a time-slot interrupt signal.

In the present Office Action, the Examiner recognized that the references of record, specifically the Godwin, Kawamata, and Denda references, do not teach or suggest that the first interrupt indicator provided to the controller by the national broadcast demodulator is a time-slot interrupt signal. See *Office Action*, pg. 7. In order to teach this particular feature, the Examiner combined U.S. Patent No. 5,797,087 to Lee ("the Lee-087 reference") reference with the Godwin, Kawamata, and Denda references. See *Office Action*, pg. 7.

Applicants submit that the there is no motivation to combine the Lee-087 reference with the Kawamata reference and Godwin reference to teach or suggest a receiver including a national broadcast demodulator coupled to the first antenna and the system controller, wherein the national broadcast demodulator provides a time-slot interrupt indicator to the system controller as recited in amended claim 1. The Kawamata reference is directed to a receiver that receives digital broadcasts carrying many contents, a speaker that outputs one of the contents, an accumulator that stores other contents of the digital broadcast specified by the user, a reception state detection portion that determines if the digital broadcast can be received normally, and a switch-over portion for switching the source of the output from the digital broadcast to the contents stored in the accumulator if the detection portion determines that the digital broadcast can not be received normally. As can be seen from the description of this system, the switching over from the broadcasted signal to the accumulated content is based on an entirely random occurrence of signal weakness as a moving automobile continually changes its reception angle or enters a building shade or tunnel. See *Kawamata*, ¶[0006].

The Lee-087 reference is directed to a receiver that has an antenna to receive radio frequency (RF) signals, two tuners, a microprocessor, and a timer. The system provides the ability for a user to set a time at which to switch between the two RF signals available from two tuners. As can be seen from the description of this system, the function is to provide a precise timing in which to perform the switching between the two signals.

As stated above, the basis for the switching over between available sources in the Kawamata reference is entirely random. Therefore, there is no motivation or suggestion for one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the precise timing control provided by the Lee-087 reference in the random-type system shown in the Kawamata reference. Moreover, the Examiner has failed to provide any specific evidence to establish the motivation or suggestion to combine the Lee-087 reference with the Kawamata reference. As such, Applicants submit that a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established with respect to amended claim 1.

For at least this reason, Applicants request that the rejection of claim 1 be withdrawn. As claims 3-4 and 6-12 depend either directly or indirectly from claim 1, these claims are not taught or suggested by the references of record for at least the same reasons that were set forth with respect to claim 1. Applicants therefore request that the rejection of claims 3-4 and 6-12 be withdrawn.

Claim 2 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Godwin reference in view the Denda reference, the Kawamata reference, and in further view of the Lee-087 reference. Claim 2 has been cancelled, therefore the rejection of this claim is moot.

Claim 5 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Godwin reference in view the Denda reference, the Kawamata reference as applied to Claim 3, and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 5,701,161 to Williams et al. ("the Williams reference") Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

As stated above with respect to claim 1, Applicants submit that there is no motivation to combine the Kawamata reference with the Godwin reference and the

Lee-087 reference to teach or suggest that the interrupt signal from the national broadcast demodulator to the controller is a time-slot indicator as recited in amended claim 1. As claims 5 depends indirectly from claim 1, this claim is not taught or suggested by the references of record for at least the same reason that was set forth with respect to amended claim 1. The Williams reference also does not teach or suggest the limitation that was lacking in the cited combination of references.

Applicants therefore request that the rejection of claim 5 be withdrawn.

Claims 13, 15, 17, and 19 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Godwin reference in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,548,828 to Kozaki et al. ("the Kozaki reference").

Amended Claim 13 is directed to a method for providing seamless transition between national broadcast information and local broadcast information for a receiver. The method includes the steps of: determining if the receiver is set to a national information mode setting or a local information mode setting; upon determining when the national mode setting is detected, gathering location information of the receiver; downloading an available plurality of preferred local stations that correlate to the gathered location information; choosing a local station from the plurality of preferred local stations; playing a national broadcast signal; monitoring for a time-slot interrupt; detecting the time-slot interrupt and interrupting the national broadcast signal; and initiating the playing of a local broadcast signal.

In the present Office Action, the Examiner recognized that the Godwin reference does not teach, among other things, "(c) monitoring for a time-slot interrupt or a signal interrupt". See *Office Action*, pgs. 8-9. In order to teach this particular

feature, the Examiner combined the Kozaki reference with the Godwin reference.

See *Office Action*, pg. 9.

The Kozaki reference is directed to an RDS audio receiver having an interrupt mode wherein the interrupt is a change in the category of available signals. If the signal that has just become available is of a category more preferred by the user than the category of the signal presently being output, the system will automatically interrupt the presently outputted signal, tune to the more preferred category signal, and output it to the user.

Amended claim 13 states that the monitoring step is monitoring specifically for a time-slot interrupt based on the receipt of time information in the national satellite broadcast. The interrupt contemplated by the Kozaki reference is based upon a random occurrence of a radio receiver coming into the reception area of broadcast that is of a preferred category of the user. This kind of random interrupt provided by the Kozaki reference does not teach or suggest a method including monitoring for a time-slot interrupt, and detecting the time-slot interrupt and interrupting the national broadcast signal as recited in amended claim 13.

Since the combination of the Godwin reference with the Kozaki reference does not teach or suggest all of the limitations included in amended claim 13, Applicants hereby submit that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established. For at least this reason, Applicants request that the rejection of claim 13 be withdrawn. As claims 15, 17, and 19 depend directly from claim 13, these claims are not taught or suggested by the references of record for at least the same

reason that was set forth with respect to claim 13. Applicants therefore request that the rejection of claims 15, 17, and 19 be withdrawn.

Claims 14 and 20 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Godwin reference in view the Kozaki reference as applied to Claim 13, and in further view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2004/0198389 A1 of Alcock et al. ("the Alcock reference").

As stated above with respect to claim 13, the combination of references does not teach or suggest a method including monitoring for a time-slot interrupt, and detecting the time-slot interrupt and interrupting the national broadcast signal as recited in amended claim 13. Furthermore, the Alcock reference also does not teach or suggest the limitations that were lacking in the cited combination of references. As claims 14 and 20 depend directly from claim 13, these claims are not taught or suggested by the references of record for at least the same reason that was set forth with respect to claim 13. Applicants therefore request that the rejection of claims 14 and 20 be withdrawn.

Claim 16 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Godwin reference in view of the Kozaki reference as applied to Claim 13, and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,829,475 B1 to Lee et al. ("the Lee-475 reference").

As stated above with respect to claim 13, the combination of references does not teach or suggest a method including monitoring for a time-slot interrupt, and detecting the time-slot interrupt and interrupting the national broadcast signal as recited in amended claim 13. The Lee-475 reference also does not teach or

suggest the limitations that were lacking in the cited combination of references. As claim 16 depends directly from claim 13, these claims are not taught or suggested by the references of record for at least the same reasons that were set forth with respect to claim 13. Applicants therefore request that the rejection of claims 14 and 20 be withdrawn.

Claim 18 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Godwin reference in view of the Kozaki reference as applied to Claim 13, and in further view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2004/0192189 A1 of Yuhara et al. ("the Yuhara reference").

As stated above with respect to claim 13, the combination of references does not teach or suggest a method including monitoring for a time-slot interrupt, and detecting the time-slot interrupt and interrupting the national broadcast signal as recited in amended claim 13. The Yuhara reference also does not teach or suggest the limitations that were lacking in the cited combination of references. As claim 18 depend directly from claim 13, these claims are not taught or suggested by the references of record for at least the same reason that was set forth with respect to claim 13. Applicants therefore request that the rejection of claim 18 be withdrawn.

New independent claim 21 is similar to original claim 1, but states that the first antenna receives a satellite broadcast consisting of information of national interest. New claim 22, which depends on claim 21, states that the first interrupt indicator provided by the national broadcast demodulator is a time-slot interrupt signal. New independent claim 23 is similar to original claim 13 and states that the monitoring

step monitors for an interrupt signal that is at least one of an RDS data signal, a series of tones in an audio channel, an analog signal, and a digital signal.

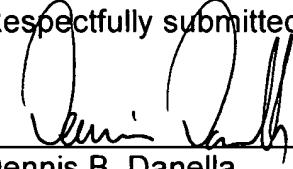
Conclusion

In light of the foregoing, Applicants submit that claims 1 and 3-23 are in condition for allowance and such allowance is respectfully requested. Should the Examiner feel that any unresolved issues remain in this case, the undersigned may be contacted at the telephone number listed below to arrange for an issue resolving conference.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge the \$100.00 fee for the two additional dependent claims in excess of twenty, the \$200.00 fee for the one additional independent claim in excess of three, and any other fee that may have been overlooked to Deposit Account No. 10-0223.

Respectfully submitted,

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